FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,547.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 57.]

The Girdle of Friendship.

She gathered at her slender waist
The beauteous robes she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced,
One rose-hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circlet grew;
Behold a glittering band,
Its roseate diamonds set anew,
Her neck's white column spanned.

Sons rise and set; the straining clasp
The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond, on her wrist.

At length, the round of changes past,
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part,
So loosen, break, and fall,
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, in which latter case they need not be pre-paid, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

Sickness having for some weeks prevented our reading, much less gossiping about the new books, we are glad to begin work again by telling the readers of the OBSERVER of the most exquisite work of art sent us from Chicago, by S. C. Griggs, Esq., of the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., Publishers, in DULCE DOMUM. The burden of the song is by Benjamin F. Taylor, the author of that beautiful poem, "The River of Time," better known to North Carolinians as "The Isle of the Long Ago," supposed by most of us to have been from the pen of our own gifted poet, Philo Henderson. This, and its intrinsic beauty, have rendered it a great favorite in our State, and the lovers of it will not be disappointed in the volume of poems just published; except they will doubtless regret that it does not contain this, their favorite, which appeared in a volume called "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme," published by the same house a few years ago.

"Dulce Domum" comes in royal attire, being elegantly bound in green, with designs in black and gold; the type, paper and illustrations all correspond with the binding; of the last mentioned, there are over fifty, all the work of some of America's best artists; they cost the publishers $2,500, and the book without the text, as a mere work of art, is fully worth the price, $4.00.

The opening poem, "The Sun that Never Sets," we give elsewhere. The author says, before singing it, "On some long day in June, take a terrestrial globe with all the equipments for measuring the days, the nights and the twilights; the route of the shadow and the sun; for catching everywhere in the fine web of lines and parallels Find Alaska, whence Campbell's doleful wolf has been raising its "long howl" for a life time. You are not looking beyond the border where floats the flag; you have not gone from home.

Now, turn the globe until Alaska is precisely at the sun-set line, then cross the continent with your fore finger to the coast of Maine. It is sunrise and the globe has not moved at all. At the same instant closing day in Alaska, opening day in Maine. It is one country and one sun."

"'Tis sunset on Alaska's rocks
Aleutian Isle and Behring's Bay,
'Tis sunrise where Atlantic shocks
The coast of Maine in rugged play,
And domes of forest shed the day."

Mr. Taylor is a native of the Adirondack region, in New York, and in his poem "The North Woods" describes his boyhood's home, and the old fashioned printing office, in which was printed *The Black River Gazette*, on a press like that used by Franklin:

"How that press came to life if I only could tell,
But who ever drew up in the bucket the star
That he saw as he leaned on the curb of the well,
When the hour was high noon and the night was afar!"

He contrasts that old hand press with a modern press saying:

"Oh, dear old *Gazette*, not good night but good morn,
For I hear in the twang of thy carrier's horn
The prelude to bugles right royally blown
That proclaim for the Press an estate of its own"
Going on to tell, how
"That imp of a press grew gigantic and grand."

The illustrations of "Rose, Lilly and May Flower" are most exquisite and in our opinion the best in the book, but "August Lillies" is much the finest poem in the volume; in reading that we can trace the same fancy that wrote the "River of Time" or "Long Ago," as it is sometimes called.

The leading paper in "The Popular Science Monthly" for March—"From Monera to Man," by Dr. Frances Emily White, of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania—traces in a manner which will secure the interest of the reader, the development of the human body from a microscopic speck of living matter, the primary protoplasmic cell. In a second paper on "College Athletics," Professor E. L. Richards considers the side of "Evils and their Remedies," with conclusions decidedly in favor of the organized system of the larger institutions, supplemented by such improvements as may from time to time be found useful and effective. In "Green Suns and Red Sunsets," Mr. W. H. Larrabee has collected the facts concerning the remarkable lurid sunsets of the last months of 1883, and their attendant phenomena as they were observed in all parts of the globe, and the evidence that has been adduced in favor of the theory of their connection with the volcanic outbreak of August 26th in the Straits of Sunda. Dr. P. J. Higgins, in "Study, Physiologically Considered," deduces principles concerning the meals, rests, school-sessions and recesses of school-children and other persons engaged in mental labor. Mrs. Ada H. Kepley's "Fashion and Deformity in the Feet," with its striking illustrations, exposes the uncouth shapes into which we press our feet, and the tortures we inflict upon them with our popular styles of shoes. Professor Tyndall gives a study "On Rainbows," with accounts of recent experiments and observations of his own. Mr. Henry H. Wilson contributes a strong exposition and vindication of the principles that lie at the foundation of "The Jury System."

Among other good things which will commend his paper to the legal fraternity he says:

"This is an age in which ancestral faiths, traditional customs, and primative institutions alike, are receiving the attacks of iconoclasts. These attacks are always vigorous, usually just frequently learned, but sometimes hasty and ill-considered. There was a time when institutions which had become quite useless were still continued and revered simply because they were ancient. In our day there is danger that institutions whose origin, growth, and practical utility are little understood may be swept away amid the general assault, merely because they bear the marks of age. Institutions are not the inventions of individuals, but are the outgrowth of the general sentiments and impulses of the time and place of their origin. Every institution, however absurd or worthless it may seem to us, must, at one time, have supplied the actual want of a part of the human race. It is, therefore, but reasonable to presume that every institution which we have inherited contains some principle that may still be useful. Before assuming to pass judgment upon the merits or demerits of the jury as an element of our judicial system, it may, therefore, be well to inquire into its distinguishing features, and to ascertain, as far as may be, the origin of its several characteristics. Most prominent among the peculiar features of the modern jury are—1. That they are called from the vicinage, or from a limited territory, over which the court in which they sit has jurisdiction. 2. That they possess no previous knowledge of the merits of the case which they are impaneled to try. 3. That they consist of a definite number previously determined, usually twelve. 4. That unanimity or consent of all is necessary to render a verdict. 5. That they are chosen by lot from a certain number of qualified citizens previously selected. Of these in their order let us inquire the origin, growth, and present utility."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March contains an interesting paper on "The Early American Presidents" with portraits of some of them, among them one of Aaron Burr, Vice President under Jefferson. A counter current in public opinion is setting in respecting the private character of Col. Burr, and there seems a prospect that, like Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, he may possibly get tardy justice, though only after lying a couple of generations in his grave, and be shown, as Don Piat in a recent letter says, "not half so black as he is painted and no worse, if as bad, as Alexander Hamilton, in his gallantries with women." His public acts are public property, but it is to be regretted that "the blind man eloquent," should have devoted his remarkable powers to blackening Col. Burr's private character while carefully omitting from his lecture every extenuating circumstances. He totally omits to mention that the will of Col. Burr, which gave to his first biographer and supposed friend Matthew L. Davis, Esq., his private papers to be disposed of at his discretion also contained a clause "DIRECTING" him to destroy, or deliver to parties interested, all such as were calculated to injure or wound the feelings of the persons writing them. Mr. Davis betrayed his trust, not only by permitting others to read the letters, but by using them to gain ends of his own from some of the writers, as may be seen by reference to an article in Harper's Magazine for July 1857, in an anecdote told by the Hon. John Barney, of Maryland.

HARPER'S BAZAR in its last issue contains the opening chapters of a new novel by Charles Reade called "The Perilous Secret" which promises well.

"YOUNG PEOPLE" keeps up its reputation and is decidedly the best young-folks weekly that we receive.

TENNYSONS "CYCLE OF CATHAY."—It was shown in this column a short time since that a celebrated line in one of Lord Tenuyson's poems has undergone more than one change. The other evening, at the dinner of the "Odd Volumes," where several Oriental authorities were assembled to hear Mr. Quaritch's lecture, it was mentioned by a Chinese scholar that when Lord Tennyson wrote "Locksley Hall" he could not have been aware of the exact nature of a Chinese cycle. "Better," he exclaimed, "fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." It being granted that Cathay is poetical English for China, it was stated, with the complete concurrence of an eminent mandarin who was present, that a Chinese cycle consists, and has for some centuries consisted of 60 years. By these cycles the lapse of time has been computed in China during the whole of the present dynasty. Our poet, therefore, was less complimentary to Europe than he probably intended to be when he said that 50 years of Europe were only equal to 60 years of China. Perhaps he was not so far wrong after all.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The United States minister at St. Petersburg, W. H. Hunt, died in that capital on Wednesday last.

Jas. R. Partridge, ex United States minister to Peru committed suicide in Alicante, Spain, on the 24th ult.

North Carolinians, and particularly old people of the Cape Fear, will grieve to learn that the venerable widow of the late Bishop Davis, of South Carolina has been stricken with paralysis.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway.

[William A. Hearne in the Raleigh Register.]

There appears to be more general interest manifest in the extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway than in the progress of any public work in North Carolina for many a day. Nor is this interest confined to the Piedmont, or Northwest, region, through which the road is so rapidly making its way, the Southern border section, through which it is penetrating into South Carolina, nor to the lower Cape Fear, where its extension from Fayetteville to Wilmington is regarded of such great importance.

OLD NORTH CAROLINIANS—THEIR LABORS AND IDEAS.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley is tangibly developing into the proportions of a great State system—the lost or late lamented North Carolina system—and public sentiment, which has always been as a true touch-stone in our State, responds as readily as in the days a half century old, when the men of a giant generation of broad gauge statesmen projected this identical line of State improvement, as well as others which grew into living realities. They had the patriotic impulse and pecuniary pluck to enter upon such stupendous undertakings as connecting the waters of the Yadkin and Cape Fear by canal; of making navigable the Yadkin, Deep, Upper Cape Fear, and the Roanoke above the Falls at Weldon; to connect the waters of Neuse River and Beaufort Harbor by canal; to restore the navigation on the lower Cape Fear destroyed by the ravage of New Inlet, all before the days of Railroads, when the people of other States had not aroused to the importance of public transportation improvements, and when engineering skill and appliances were not equal to such undertakings as are made easy in this day and generation. It is no wonder the descendants of such a race of men are alive to the finally successful development of a scheme, the wisdom of which sixty years of progress and improvement have but confirmed.

THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VA[illegible] PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

By the 1st of May the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley system will be in regular working order, everything permanent and complete, brand newly equipped, from Greensboro to Fayetteville, 97 miles, and 16 miles further toward Bennettsville, on the South Carolina extension. The grading is done from Greensboro to Walnut Cove, in Stokes, 30 miles, the cross-ties are being distributed along the line, and track-laying will proceed right along past Greensboro without halting. The grading of the South Carolina extension is finished to Shoe Heel, 36 miles below Fayetteville, and of the other 21 miles to Bennettsville, the South Carolina section is under contract to be completed by July 20th. So that midsummer will find the road in operation from Walnut Cove to Shoe Heel, 163 miles, making a line as long as the Wilmington and Weldon, which, when it was completed, was noted as the longest railroad in the world. The State, in relinquishing her interest, provided for the building of a branch to Danbury, and by the ingathering of the fall crops of 1884, the railway will be in operation from Walnut Cove to Bennettsville, 184 miles. Another year will find the road to Mt. Airy, 36 miles beyond Walnut Cove, and a branch of twelve miles built to the Randolph cotton factories on Deep river. The total mileage then will be 232 miles.

THE OLD STATE SENTIMENT REVIVING.

The progress of the road into Northwestern North Carolina and its contemplation on to connections with the country of the upper Mississippi Valley, reaching the commercial centres of Cincinnati, Chicago, and of the great Northwestern States beyond, is interesting. But that which seems to arrest public attention most now is the missing link between Fayetteville and Wilmington. This interest is seeming to extend throughout North Carolina. A leading newspaper in the largest railroad centre of the State, remote from the scene of action, is discussing it with an interestedness not second to the Greensboro, Fayetteville, Clinton, and Wilmington papers themselves. It is a gratifying evidence of an earnest desire lingering in the North Carolina heart for a great commercial city on our seacoast. It has been the desire of every man prominent in the public policy of the State. It was that which gave birth to our system—the inspiration of every great internal improvement movement in North Carolina.

A NORTH CAROLINA PORT—WILMINGTON—HER OPPORTUNITY.

Alternating between hope and fear, noting the ravage of the sea upon lower Cape Fear navigation at New Inlet, the great public mind of the State turned to Beaufort Harbor, and more than 500 miles of railroad is the result of a determination to unite our mountains and seashore. Improved engineering and a broader government policy made the restoration of Cape Fear navigation probable, and the old Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton was put into execution, the old Cape Fear and Yadkin scheme revived, and the possibilities of two great commercial cities on our seacoast cheered a long deferred hope, when we turned away from internal improvements to develop military genius and make history. Circumstances for a time have put by the possibilities of Beaufort Harbor, but the port of Wilmington is practically restored. The government resumed its work vigorously after the war, and has performed it successfully and well. From eighteen to twenty feet draught now to within twelve miles of Wilmington, and before the close of the year to the Wilmington dock. Ships of constantly increasing size, flying the flags of every commercial nation, may be seen in her port almost every day, and an average of one foreigner for every day in the year. Her commerce, both foreign and domestic, is increasing, and she possesses now all the facilities of the best Atlantic ports south of Norfolk. When the engineers shall have developed twenty-four to twenty-six feet of water, as they say they will, it will lie entirely with North Carolina to have a port of her own equal, for all practical purposes, to any on the Atlantic coast. It is a reasonable suggestion then to point the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley people to Wilmington for a terminal port. And it behooves Wilmington interests that they see it. She has never been indifferent to her interests, or dead to public enterprise. She will not—she cannot be to this. Through the closing of New Inlet, Wilmington must lose the trade of Onslow and that section until the inland system of navigation is perfected, or railroad facilities afforded; hence the greater importance of reaching out and bringing the railroad directly into Wilmington.

Industrial North Carolina.

$28,000 *Income from Tobacco.*—The Newton *Enterprise* says that Maj. W. W. Rollins of Warm Springs, Madison county, cleared this year on his tobacco crop $28,000.

A Great Tobacco Warehouse.—The Durham Tobacco Co., says the *Reporter*, proposes to extend the Banner warehouse through to Back street a distance of 120 feet, making the entire length of the building 280 feet. This will be by far the largest house for the sale of leaf tobacco in the State.

Enterprise and Growth of Durham.—Durham, says the *Reporter*, will add one million dollars to the manufacturing capacity this year in cotton, woolen and tobacco factories. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars is already under way, and the residences to be built will average one every day in the year.

Anather Ice Factory at Charlotte.—The capitalists who are to run the new ice factory, says the Charlotte *Observer*, have bought a location. They purchased the wedge shaped neck of land near the Air Line depot, where the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta and Air Line tracks join each other. The land was purchased from J. W. Beckwith for $400. The company have already commenced to dig a big well and will go to building the factory right away.

New Mills at Gulf.—Mr. J. M. McIver, on February 26th, says the Gulf correspondent of the Chatham *Record*, commenced to break ground for the erection of his new flouring and grist mills. He is going to build in a new place on high and dry ground, entirely above high water, and his aim is to have the best set of flouring mills in the State. Will buy his machinery, which will be of the very best improved style of modern mill machinery, already put up, from the leading manufacturers of the Northwest, and intends to be ready for the crop of wheat now growing.

Gold in Cabarrus and Mica in Jackson.—Our energetic townsman, W. A. Smith, has struck a bonanza in the way of a gold mine, says the Concord *Times*, Last week he realized from three and one half tons of ore taken from the Rocky River mine, one hundred and six pennyweights of clean gold, it being an average of about thirty dollars to the ton. And the Asheville *Citizen* reports that the people of Jackson are finding many rich mines of mica in various parts of that county. Jack Long, register of deeds, cut about $100 worth out of one chunk—some of the sheets measuring 15¾x18 inches. Beat that who can.

Type Setting in North Carolina.—H. J. Elam and C. J. Deaton, *Patriot* compositors, Thursday, says the Greensboro *Bugle*, set 184 inches of solid L. P. in eight hours—measuring over 22,000 ems.

This, the Reidsville *Times* admits is a good day's work, "but," says that paper "we can beat it. A printer in this office set one day this week 2,340 ems, in one hour and twenty-five minutes, or at the rate of 1,660 per hour, while the *Patriot* compositors set not quite 1,380 ems per hour. Our printer says that under more favorable circumstances he can do the same amount of work in a much shorter time. Gentlemen of the North Carolina press, march out your fast typos."

Oysters at Beaufort.—Among the oyster bed entries made during the past week, says the Beaufort *Telephone*, "we notice that Mr. Joseph Lupton has entered ten acres in the whaler's camp slough, a southeast course from Camps' Hammock, and Mr. W. O. Lupton, 10 acres in oyster creek, between what is known as ditch marsh and whaler's camp mash. We presume both will be surveyed, staked out and planted in a short time." And curiously enough, according to the same paper, they are carrying coals to what used to be considered Newcastle, as follows:

"Mr. Geo. N. Ives, on Monday last received an order for oysters from Norfolk, Va., and the order was for *the best*. Norfolk's people are finding out where the good things of life can be obtained."

THE OMNISCIENT NEWSPAPER MAN TO THE RESCUE IN EGYPT.—Col. Burnaby, correspondent of the London *Post*, telegraphs to that paper from Suakim that three courses are open to the English. First, to recapture Tokar, chastising the enemy if they are encountered, and meanwhile to recover and decently inter the remains of Capt. Moncrieff, of the royal navy, consul at Suakim, who was killed in a fight near Tokar. Secondly, to try to attack Osman Digna, leader of the rebels, and disperse his forces; and thirdly, to ship troops to Mossowah, and from there attempt the relief of Kassala, and after doing this, march on to Khartoum. He advises the use of the Indian troops stationed at Adin.

Gen. Lee's daughters, Mary and Mildred, were present at the inauguration of their father's statue at New Orleans on the 22d ult. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Burnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c.; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q. No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy certain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.

Dec 24, 1883 47ts

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,

TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 10
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00
Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.
A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.
*Stops only on signal.

Jan'y 20, 1884. J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

'ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 113tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest.

GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.
HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
139 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C
Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address
REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

General Insurance Agency.

THE following old reliable Companies always settle losses promptly and satisfactorily:
London Assurance.
Commercial Union of England.
Phœnix of England.
Lancashire of England.
Queen of England.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia Home.
Fire Association, Philadelphia.
Rochester German.
Sun of England.
These are all old standard companies.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-1m

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Wagons, Plows, Castings and General Farm Furnishing Goods,

A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYEETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
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STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILL!
New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 1311f

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 16tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 5, 1884.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES RESPECTING THE TARIFF.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report Mr. Morrison's bill for the reduction of the tariff as printed in the OBSERVER of February 13, after limiting the free list to coal, salt and lumber. The remaining articles placed by the Morrison bill on the free list, are to be cut down only 20 per cent., as in the case of the great body of imposts "horizontally" reduced.

The New York *Times* infers from this action of the committee that it is their purpose to command the united support of the Democrats of the House, and asks "what do the Republicans propose to do about it? Do they intend to follow the cue given them by the extreme protectionists and to resist all change whatever in the tariff? Do they intend to go into the Presidential canvass, which may be said to have already begun, charging the Democrats with being bent on free trade, for which this bill is but the entering wedge? Such a policy assumes that the general sentiment of the country is absolutely opposed to any reduction of the tariff taxes and will condemn any party which suggests such reduction and sustain any party that persistently and uncompromisingly resists it. Is that assumption consistent with the facts? Is it nearly enough so to form a safe basis for the party position in the approaching contest? A moment's reflection on the events of the last two years will show that it is not. The last Congress, in which the Republicans held a majority, at its first session interpreted public sentiment as requiring a reduction of the tariff, and provided a commission to ascertain what that reduction should be. The commission confirmed the interpretation of Congress by reporting a bill professedly intended to reduce duties by an average of 25 per cent. With some modification Congress passed the measure. The Republicans were defeated in the following Fall elections, not, so far as the tariff issue affected the result, because they had reduced the tariff, but because the pretended reduction was an illusion."

The *Times* is a sincere advocate of Tariff Reform, though, in all but its tariff sentiments, the leading paper of the Republican party. It is the representative of that large and growing class of Republicans who will vote with the Democrats if the latter maintain a firm attitude on the paramount issue. And it correctly suggests in the words quoted above the Republican opportunity at the present moment.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the course of the Republicans in Congress with respect to the committee's bill, a majority of the *Times's* party in its convention at Chicago will adhere to the doctrine of protection. And then will come the Democratic opportunity. If the party's representatives at the July convention follow the advice of Judge Black against allowing the issue to drift into one of "which party can show the best protection record," and draw the lines sharply against the enemy on the tariff, and nominate a candidate who will stay where they put him—the bird in the bush will come into the Democratic hand at last.

WHY THE OBSERVER IS ONE CORRESPONDENT SHORT.—Some time ago we wrote to a friend in a neighboring county, who is always so, that the OBSERVER's correspondence was sometimes short—and we would thank him occasionally to brighten the OBSERVER's columns with his luminous pen. Here is his astonishing, but conclusive reply:

You know I would do anything for you I could, but I cannot write you letters to be published; and I am sure if you knew my experience in such matters you would not ask me, both on my own and your account. Forty years ago I would have been delighted at your proposition. I then thought I had talent in that line, and tried it in a paper published in my town. A part of the result was a town meeting to denounce the writer (of course I wrote under an assumed name), in which meeting I participated, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions—and the effect of the resolutions was to produce two fights between members of the church, and as Mayor of the town I had to try the case. They also produced a rupture between the Militia Major General of the district and the leading Hardshell Baptist preacher, which has not been settled to this day.

Now, I have never written a letter for publication since, nor do I think I ever will.

After giving you the above facts I hardly think you will insist on my writing for your paper. I will, however, see if I cannot get a substitute who is younger, heavier, and with more pronounced fighting ability.

I thank you for your kind invitation to visit Fayetteville, and will do so some time hence, if you will let me off from letter writing—otherwise, I shall never come—unless I come with the army, or at least am suitably backed.

Come to ———. You shall be protected—if it requires the guns of every vessel of the ——— navy to do so.

SHALL FAYETTEVILLE NEGLECT HER OWN?

The simple words of our esteemed Lillington correspondent given below speak for themselves. They are not meant for reproach, but do they not speak it? Shall strangers alone care for the youngest child of Cumberland, the story of whose distress is a mute appeal to a generous mother? By no means; by no means—when the story is told:

LILLINGTON, N. C., March 3, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The citizens of Raleigh contributed three hundred dollars in cash and distributed amongst the sufferers by the late cyclone in this county. The citizens of Holly Springs and vicinity contributed seventy-five dollars.

The loss by the citizens of Harnett by the cyclone is estimated at sixty thousand dollars, besides five lives lost and several seriously wounded. S.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—The first issue of the *Raleigh Register* was received last week. It is the handsomest paper in the State, and its contents are worthy of the setting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The amount of pending legislation is simply tremendous. The trouble is, it is all pending and not perfected. The sins of this Congress will certainly be sins of omission. One instance of dilatoriness is the Library bill which passed the Senate and was only prevented from passing the House by the inevitable Mr. Holman. This bill will not die on the calendar as an objection, merely postpones consideration, but it should have been passed at once, as immediate provision for the national Library is necessary. The present rooms are miserably encumbered and so full that access cannot be had to a great part of the books.

The Finance Bill passed the Senate in virtually the form the committee gave it. It is at best but a temporary makeshift, still it seems to be the best that under the circumstances could have been passed.

The Senate Bill for building seven steel cruizers also has passed, and judgment must be suspended till later, as its passage was ably contested, and the proposed vessels are said by some high authorities not to be what our navy needs.

The House also is now discussing the recently reported naval appropriation bill. As the discussion is in its beginning, no prediction of good or evil to the so-called American navy can be made. Some crude facts have been brought to notice, however, and many more are promised. One of these is that in our present navy the number of officers is so vastly superior to the number of ships to be officered, that the Government is at great expense to maintain officers, from whom virtually nothing of active service is demanded in return. Radical legislation of some kind may be safely expected.

The Privileges and Elections sub-committee on Danville riot has suspended operations. The money is out. It, however, will soon recommence its sessions as the necessary amount will be appropriated by the House.

The other branch of this committee—on the Copiah election—is coming home. The "Copiah County Investigating committee" misnomer. It should have been called "committee on Mardi Gras," as it went 500 miles beyond Copiah to New Orleans.

The House committee on Privileges and Elections has, as yet, done scarcely anything to let Congress know who its members are.

The Postal Telegraph question is one of the most interesting ones before this Congress. Arguments are being made almost every day before the Senate committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and it is a vexed question generally. One good feature is that it does not seem likely to take on a strictly partisan aspect. Many men are balancing in their minds the centralizing effect government control of these things will have, against the evils of monopoly, and exactly what Congress will do, it is impossible to say.

A Compendious Bill has been passed by the House as to the extinction of Pleuro-Pneumonia and other infectious diseases among domestic animals. We know nothing about that kind of thing, fortunately, in the South, so I will not comber this letter with the principles of the bill. Its constitutionality is however doubtful.

Senator Ransom's bill for the relief of victims of the cyclone has been adversely reported by the Appropriations committee of the Senate.

The bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter is to be reported to, and acted on by, the Senate on the 14th of March. It is to be hoped Gen. Logan will not make his annual assault on the English Language this year in this connection. He spoke on this bill last session four days, and it wasn't a good week for speaking either.

A resolution of inquiry passed the Senate the other day asking that the Department of State furnish that body with information as to a recent claim Portugal has set up to the control of the Congo River Valley. This seems of slight importance, but if a moment's consideration is given to the future possibilities of the Congo Valley, and indeed, of all Central Africa, it is very important. It seems that the mouth of the Congo was occupied by one or two Portugnese vessels about 400 years ago. This of course gives the prior right. But this possession was not followed up by any endeavor to explore or lay open the country. By the heroic exertions of Dr. Livingstone, Stanley and others, mostly English and American, this grand country has been pierced and the International African Association has established stations almost to the heart of the continent. Now little Portugal steps up and claims entire jurisdiction over the Valley of the Congo, about 850,000 square miles, inhabited by 50,000,000 people. Are we going to stand that? I reckon not.

Mr. Allison has introduced a resolution of a somewhat similar kind. He wants information as to the progress of the Panama Canal. That is right. The public want information on the same subject. It is time that matter was ventilated. The avowed doctrine of this government is the Monroe doctrine. This canal is being pushed through by European capital, under control of a Frenchman, and there will be trouble when we assert ourselves.

A corroboration of my statement that the North Carolina delegation were earnest in their endeavors for Internal Revenue reform appears from the record of this week's proceedings. Senator Vance, Messrs. Bennett, Cox, Scales and Green were before the House Committee of Ways and Means a few days ago speaking for the abolition or modification of the system. It is thought their representations had a good effect.

A Bill has been reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee following up the resolution in the House concerning forfeitures of lands by Railroad Companies for non-performance of the conditions of the grants. This is an ample field for investigation. If it is persisted in land grabs will cease to be common.

The premature effort of the Republican party to increase the Northern strength in the Senate by the division and admission of Dakota into the Union, will hardly be successful. Dakota will not get in this session, nor will it be divided. The number of stars on the American Flag will not be increased this year. The door of the Union is temporarily closed.

Some action may be expected soon on the copyright question. It is not expediency that ought to be considered, it is honesty, and it will win sooner or later.

The first gun of the campaign will be fired Wednesday the 4th of March. Mr. Morrison will report a Tariff Bill from Ways and Means.

In view of the recent dynamite outrages in London, it is stated that Parliament will probably take some action requesting the United States to give up the instigators of these fiendish plots. We cannot refuse to comply if proof is furnished, and we ought not. These men are not true Irishmen, they are cut-throats and murderers and must be dealt with by law. O'Donovan Rossa and his gang had better emigrate.

It is time that Southern papers should begin to take notice of the indecent cries always raised by the Northern Press, just before a Presidential Convention, as to the Southern Democracy. The Boston *Post*—a sterling Democratic paper—the other day gave utterance to the backneyed sentiment that it would be unsafe to place a Southern man on the second place on the Presidential ticket. While it is possibly true that such a nomination would defeat the party—I will even say, for the sake of argument, would probably defeat the party, yet it is indelicate, to say the least of it, for our Northern Democratic confreres to continually advance the fact. They are decidedly the minority in the Electoral College, and it is unkind and ungenerous to constantly remind us of the disagreeable fact that we can only choose one of the minority of the party. We should call a halt in this thing and if we must acknowledge the fact let it be in mournful and decent silence. Their statements may be true. A man from the South who would be entirely acceptable to the Northern voters, very probably would not be acceptable to us and vice versa, but don't howl it at us. If we must die let us die to slow music.

Letter from Columbus.

A Bid for the Crofters—Col. Allen for the Senate—Better Farming and Fine Houses in Columbus—The wretched cross-country mails which delay the Observer,

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WHITEVILLE, Feb'y 29, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Our citizens are in full sympathy with cyclone sufferers, and Columbus would also extend the right hand of fellowship to those settlers from the Highlands and apprise them that their own interest should lead them a little farther toward the coast. For better facilities, with equal and superior lands are at their service in this county at one-fourth the price. The writer knows whereof he speaks, but will refer by permission to Mr. Peter McLauchlin or S. D. McDade, Lake Waccamaw, or the Columbus *Times*, published at Chadbourn's, eight miles west of Whiteville and perhaps the more central point.

Our people are making extensive preparations for another crop, with less fertilizing fever, and since steam saw mills have become so numerous fine and substantial buildings are taking the places of old ones.

We hear the name of Col. Charles Allen generally used in connection with the next Senate, and we think he is not favorable to the long or unlimited term of office so dangerous and contrary to the principles of Democratic government.

We fear this cold snap is nipping gardens.

More new and tasty buildings are going up in Whiteville, and several weddings anticipated.

The OBSERVER is always new and fresh, but New York papers of the same date, put in their appearance with or before it at our post office. COLUMBUS.

PASSAGE OF THE MEXICAN PENSIONS BILL. A telegram from Col. Green to Dr. Jas. A. MacRae, a veteran of the Mexican War, informs him that tardy justice to him and his brother soldiers is at last in prospect—the Mexican Pensions Bill having passed the House on Monday by 79 majority.

COL. BRIDGERS'S RIVAL.—The contract for the road from Hamlet to Cheraw has been let, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

THE MAD MISSION OF GORDON.—The surrender of Tokar, says the New York *Times*, is virtually a defeat of the English government, for if it was the duty of the government to attempt to relieve Tokar there can be no excuse for the delay which has made the attempt to relieve it a failure.

The Mahdi must naturally be greatly elated at his successive victories, gained in spite of the efforts either of English officers or of the English Government. When, therefore, Gordon visits him—for Gordon has just announced his intention of going to the Mahdi's camp—the latter will not be disposed to listen to the Englishman with the enthusiasm with which the oppressed people of Khartoum welcomed their deliverer. Gordon has nothing to offer the Mahdi. He cannot please him by burning whips or by tearing down a jail. He will find in the Mahdi a victorious leader, who knows his ability to take possession of the entire Soudan, and does not care to have Gordon's permisseon to do so.

The fact that Gordon can apparently accomplish nothing by seeing the Mahdi, and that the Mahdi, knowing Gordon to be his only rival in influence in the Soudan, will have every reason to put him to death in order to be rid of him, makes Gordon's proposed visit to the rebel chief a praticularly mad enterprise. It will go far to strengthen the suspicion that Gordon's mental balance has been disturbed and to emphasize the marvelous folly of the British Cabinet that trusts the honor of England and, indirectly, the safety of the Indian Empire in the hands of a single unarmed Englishman.

LAURINBURG AGAIN SWEPT BY FIRE.—A telegram from Laurinburg informs the Raleigh *News and Observer* that a fire broke out in that prosperous but unlucky town "in a two-story frame building occupied by Black & Shaffer, on East Main street, between the hours of three and four Friday morning. The supposed cause was a deficient stove flue. Shaffer narrowly escaped, having his face and one hand seriously burnt and was forced to jump from a second story window just before the falling in of the building. Eight stores and three small dwellings were burned. All were frame buildings. The space burned over was one hundred yards, to the first store of a brick row. A few goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $15,000, partly covered by insurance. The wind was favorable, from the north-west. This is the sixth fire in this place."

The Crofters.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

On Thursday 13 of the Scotch "Crofters" passed through Raleigh, from Philadelphia, on their way to Laurinburg. They were the first installment of the first party who make North Carolina their home. Mr. Frank W. Clark, G. F. & P. A., went to Norfolk, Thursday to meet the second party, sixty in number. In conversation with a reporter, at Norfolk, Thursday night, he said there would be several hundred of the crofters to come here. The steamer on which the crofters left Scotland was compelled to put back into port owing to a storm. Her passengers were put aboard two vessels and brought to America. These vessels were greatly delayed by gales, and the first did not arrive at Philadelphia until Tuesday, and the last on Thursday. In the next few months many of the crofters will arrive in this country, all of whom will settle in North Carolina. It is possible that Miss Elizabeth McLeod, the young Scotch lady who so greatly interested herself in the matter of inducing the crofters to come to North Carolina, may accompany one party here.

Thursday's Philadelphia *Press* says: Among the passengers who landed here Wednesday were twelve Scotchmen, who came from one of the Orkneys, an island to the north of Scotland. This island a rich lord has purchased for a country seat, and has given the inhabitants a sum of money and paid their passage to this country. In this manner he obtains complete control of the whole island, which he will devote to hunting, and to his horses and dogs. It was expected that the entire company would come together, but the rest will be brought over by the Ohio. The twelve who came started at once for North Carolina, where they will proceed to found a new colony."

A prominent Scotchman, interviewed at New York lately, gave some information about the crofters. He said: "There is a very good practical reason why these poor people are coming. The crofters in Scotland have not got land enough to support them and their kinsmen in North Carolina have more than they want. A croft consists of only a quarter of an acre, and the crofters think that if every second crofter goes away two crofts can be consolidated into one larger croft, and the men of Richmond county are willing to give thirty or forty acres to each of the fifty families that are coming, in order to build up the population and improve the value of their properties. I know the highlands of Scotland and the crofters; they are a fine, sturdy race, with large families of hearty children, and will, I think, do well in their new homes, although they have not a cent and will have to acquire new habits of life, for they are chiefly fishermen at home. Those that are coming are mostly Lord McDonald's tenants, for Lady Cathcart is sending her superfluous crofters to Manitoba."

Last evening the second detachment of the Corfters arrived. They were in charge of Capt. F. W. Clark and Mr. J. S. Cooley. Commissioner John T. Patrick joined them here and went on to Laurinburg. A reporter boarded the train and talked with the Crofters. The men are big and burley, with good faces, while the women and "bairns" are ruddy and rosy. The names of the party are as follows: Donald McPaerson, wife, and children Ewan, Johanna, Frederika, Donald D. and Duncan; Alex. McKenzie and son Duncan; Mendo Murray; Robert McDonald; Donald McIntosh; Angus McMillan, children Catherine, Sandy, Katie, Mary, Isabella, Angus; Miss Catherine Matheson; John Finlayson, Mrs. Isabella Finlayson, Peter and Annie, children; Frederick McKenzie, Marion his wife, Alex., Malcolm, Gustava, George, Donald, children; John McKenzie, Jane his wife, Ann, Malcolm, Johnson, Murdock, children; Miss Alexander Nicholson, Alex. Finlayson, Ann, his wife; Alex. McDonald, Mary, his wife, Lauchlin, Donald and Simon, children; Neil McMillan, Augusta, his wife, Marion, child; Donald Matheson, Flora, Augusta, Alex., his children; Alex. Finlayson, Kate, his wife, Donald, Alex., Christopher, Marion, Finlay, Peggy, children; Malcolm Finlayson, Mary, his wife, Finla, Donald, children; John Nicholson; James Nicholson; John Nicholson; Donald McPherson.

At 4 o'clock this morning the party will arrive at their destination and will meet with a hearty welcome. Last evening lunch was served upon the train. The Crofters said they were glad to get to America, and especially pleased to be in North Carolina.

A telegram to the *News and Observer* from Laurinburg of the 1st says:

To-day the Crofters arrived at Laurinburg and were received by a large number of people, many of the most prominent citizens of Scotch descent being present.

A banquet was given and several speeches of welcome made. The people are untiring in their efforts to make the "new Scotch" feel at home among the "old Scotch." In his speech of welcome, Commissioner John T. Patrick spoke most pleasantly.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb'y 28:

	1884.	1883.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	73,286	133,783
Total receipts to date,	4,303,461	4,856,335
Exports for the week,	65,998	127,326
Total exports to date,	2,903,902	3,203,927
Stock at all U. S. ports,	995,094	933,473
Stock at all interior towns,	119,199	146,259
Stock at Liverpool,	978,000	965,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.	270,000	204,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 542,190 bales; New Orleans 1,395,230; Mobile 234,821; Savannah 622,823; Charleston 396,558; Wilmington 85,654; Norfolk, 538,320; Baltimore, 37,455; New York, 99,108; Boston, 117,016; Providence, 1,724; Philadelphia, 13,046, West Point, 164,299; Brunswick, 7,624; Port Royal, 10,980; Pensacola, 26,022; City Point 2,320; Indianola, 8,241; total, 4,364,361.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,281,030 bales, of which 2,618,930 are American; against 3,234,964 and 2,586,764, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 64,094 bales; receipts from the plantations 49,302; crop in sight 5,112,998.

Lieut. Danenbower, of arctic fame, is to marry Miss Helen Sloan, of Oswego, on Wednesday, March 12. They will pass the following month in Washington.

Egypt.

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

A London dispatch of Saturday says that unofficial intelligence from Trinkitat reported a battle raging all day Friday near that place. The rebels fought desperately, and immense numbers of them were shot down. The British, it is said, fought in an oblong square and the rebels were beaten at every point.

Later and special dispatches to the London *Daily Telegraph* confirm the report that the British were everywhere victorious in Friday's battle.

Still later advices from Trinkitat in regard to Friday's engagement give the following information: The rebels were found in force with two guns mounted at an old fort three miles from Fort Baker. The firing opened on both sides and lasted for a long time. The rebels were finally repulsed after 1,000 of their men had been killed. The British loss is 10 killed and 40 wounded.

Per Contra, a London dispatch of Monday says that orders have been sent to General Graham to retreat forthwith from Tokar, and to arrange for the immediate return of the troops to England from Egypt.

THE LAST CENTURY GIRL.—George Washington was great and good, as everybody knows, but he had his little vexation, nevertheless. In a recent number of the *Magazine of American History* is a letter written by him concerning Harriet Washington, a young girl who has been living in his family and whom he is sending to his sister. "Harriet has sense enough," he says, "but no disposition to industry, nor to be careful of her clothes;" and special stress is laid upon the necessity of directing her "in the use and application" of things to wear—"for without this," he adds, "they will be dabbled about in every hole and corner, and her best things always in use." The average girl of Washington's day seems to have been more or less human after the manner of girls in all ages.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

Supreme Court—Fourth Judicial District.

The following is a list of appeals in the Supreme Court, from the Fourth District, in addition to those reported last week:

214. Worth, Admr., vs. McIntosh, Admr.
215. England et als vs. Garner et als.
216. State vs. James Calvin.
217. State vs. Oscar Pickett.
218. Patterson vs. McIver & Dalrymple.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S "EXCEPTIONAL" HONESTY.—One of John Sherman's friends in Ohio, being interviewed the other day, said: "John Sherman never demoralized the voters of this State with money. None of his elections were accomplished with cash." Yes, be it said to John Sherman's everlasting honor. He never saw the day, says the New York *World*, that he did not think a five-dollar note as large as any office that he had the nerve to aspire to.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Times* reports that ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax is ill.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY

A. E. HANKIN & CO.

DEALERS IN

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8¼@9
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	31@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	92½@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 3—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—To-day market was quoted steady at 33½ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at $1.17½ for Strained and 1.22½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—⌀ M feet—EXTRA Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, 9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00.—*Wil. Star.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LUCKY WOMAN.

The Wife of South Boston Man Draws $15,000 in a Lottery.

Last Saturday afternoon a reporter of the STAR learned from a responsible party that a man in South Boston, named Hatch, within a day or two was the holder of a successful ticket that drew $15,000 from the Louisiana Lottery at New Orleans.

The STAR reporter found the party in question to be Horace N. Hatch of No. 108 I street, dealer in stoves, furnaces, etc., at No. 130 West Broadway, South Boston, where he has been for many years favorably known.

On calling on Mr. Hatch, that gentleman said that it was his wife who drew the prize.

"My wife, said my daughter Gertie, and I," he said, "each held a $1 ticket in the Louisiana Lottery."

"How much was the prize?"

"My wife's ticket drew $15,000, and my Gertie drew $50."

"Have you received the money?"

"I have, sir; through T. M. Westcott, agent of the Southern Express Company, New Orleans."

"Was this your first attempt at trying your lottery luck?"

"No; during three years, off and on, I have been trying. I spent $108 in purchasing tickets, and drew $283. But I resolved the first of last January to stop it."

Mr. Hatch then related the particulars of a dream which his little daughter Gertie had, which, when told him by her on Feb. 9th, worked on him so strongly as to change his mind a few days before the drawing took place.

"Some people," he said, "don't believe in dreams. I have considerable faith in them. The day my little girl told me her strange dream I went over to the city, broke my January resolution, and bought the three tickets. My wife's drew the one-fifth of $75,000 Feb. 12th, when the drawing was made at New Orleans in The Louisiana Lottery."

In parting, Mr. Hatch said he hoped it was the turn of luck to him as his business got crippled a few years ago, from which he has been slowly recovering.—*Boston (Mass.) Star, Feb. 25th.*

It Is an Ill Wind that Blows no One any Good.

The usual Spring equinoctial gales are always preceded by the Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. The 106th Monthly will take place on March 11, 1884. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., you may obtain information how you can obtain $75,000 for $5, or $15,000 for $1, etc.

PRETTY HARD ON WORMS.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.

Messrs. Boykin, Cadmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

MR. H. M. McDONALD, of Lagrange, N. C., says, "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

Enquire for the above and no other.

All first-class Drug Stores and General Dealers keep it.

March 5, 1884. 57-3m

CHILDREN OFTEN WAKE IN THE NIGHT with a burning fever, and the parent is at a loss to divine the cause. Worms! Worms! are at work. A dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is the only remedy.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE YOU AND FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

2000.

Two Thousand Pairs Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses, Boys' and Children's

ZIEGLER'S SHOES RECEIVED THIS WEEK.

FRANK W. THORNTON, SOLE AGENT,

5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

March 5, 1884 1t

Board and Lodging.

MRS. SIBBY JOHNSON is prepared to accommodate a few regular and transient BOARDERS, who will receive good attention. Terms moderate. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, Maiden Lane, near Depot.

March 5, 1884. 57-2t

WANTED.

WILL A. B. McDONALD please send his address to B. E. Sedberry, Person Street, Fayetteville—or to THIS OFFICE.

March 5, 1884.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Monday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1884, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the interest of J. McL. Jenkins in a Store House and Lot on the N. E. corner of Green Street and Market Square, in Fayetteville, at present occupied by A. Moore and Dr. Hunter, to satisfy certain execution in my hands for collection against J. McL. Jenkins, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said J. McL. Jenkins. R. W. HARDIE,

Sheriff of Cumberland County.

March 5, 1884. 57ts

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executor of the Will of Adonabria McDugald, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate to present them on or before March 1st, 1885.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Executor.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1884. 57-4t

Dr. J. A. HODGES

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office, Horne's Drug Store.

Rooms at Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

FOR RENT.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to us, on February 5th, 1884, by A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at Manchester, Cumberland County, on Thursday, March 13th, 1884, RENT at Public Auction, for the turpentine season, the following property lying between Manchester and Spout Springs and extending around the latter place, viz:

24,000 Turpentine Boxes worked 3 years.
70,000 worked 4 years.
59,000 " 5 "
70,000 " 6 "
20,000 " 7 "
40,000 " 8 "

In all about TWO HUNDRED and EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND (283,000) boxes.

The terms of the rent will be cash, and the lessees will be expected to exercise reasonable precautions for the protection of the trees against fire.

At the same time and place, the sale of the horses, mules, wagons, &c., will be had.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56-3t

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Harnett County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the late residence of James C. Surles, dec'd, in Averasboro Township, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder (765) seven hundred and sixty-six acres of Land belonging to the estate of said James C. Surles, dec'd, subject to the widow's dower, adjoining the lands of G. R. Hodges, Henry Pope, Annie J. Jackson and others.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, balance on six months' credit; title to be retained until all the purchase money be paid; the deferred payments to be secured by note with good personal security.

DANIEL STEWART,
Adm'r of James C. Surles, dec'd.

Feb'y 20, 1884. 56ts

WANTED.

A LIBERAL price will be paid for the September No. 1875, of the SOUTHERN MAGAZINE, published by Turnbull & Co., Baltimore; and for the January, February and March Nos., 1869, of the same (then called the NEW ECLECTIC)—delivered at THIS OFFICE.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56-2t

HOUSE-BUILDING.

PARTIES desiring to have houses built will do well to call on or address the undersigned. For further information and reference call at A. S. Huske & Co's.

R. W. BROOKS,
Manchester, N. C.

Feb'y 20, 1884. 55tf

WANTED.

100 GOOD QUARRY HANDS for Government Work at Keystone Quarries, on Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Wilmington, N. C.

ROSS & LARA,
Wilmington, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fifty Years.

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WARREN PRIOR & SON GOLDEN 1834

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

The Jewelry Business of Warren Prior & Son Established by WARREN PRIOR Fifty Years Ago.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING RINGS BRIDAL PRESENTS WARREN PRIOR & SON JEWELERS, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Jewelers & Watchmakers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 5, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

1 year (in advance).....$2 00
6 months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square of one inch for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASTER.
W. HARDIE—Sheriff's Sale.
S. JOHNSON—Board and Lodging.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Ziegler's Shoes.
GEORGE ROBINSON—Executor's Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

Many friends are pained to learn that the widow of the late Judge French has been stricken with paralysis.

DR. MILBURN will arrive on Saturday night's train. He will preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, and the Methodist church at night.

Lectures Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

MARCH.—This is the month for winds, so be careful of fires. Just now, what devastation a fire could work in our prosperous town. The old saying runs when March comes in like a lamb, it goes out like a lion, or *vice versa*.

ROBINS.—These birds are now plentiful, and early in the mornings the constant crack of the shot-gun can be heard in all directions. It is fine sport for the school-boy. We know of no bird that has a more delicious flavor than the robin. We understand a great many of them are sold on the streets every day.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. P. McPherson preached from the Presbyterian pulpit here on Sunday last in the absence of Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill, who has gone to Rockingham on a short official visit. At the Episcopal church Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske was assisted by Rev. Wm. R. Wetmore from Lincolnton. Mr. Wetmore preached both in the morning and evening. He leaves for home this week.

FISH PONDS.—We are glad to hear that several fish-ponds are being prepared near Fayetteville, in which will be propagated some of our native breeds of fish, especially, trout and black perch. This is a good move. The experiment costs but little, and if it proves a success will turn out to be a capital investment. A mess of trout or perch at any time will sell readily in our markets.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—We are sorry to hear that some of the boys while out robin shooting think it fine sport to kill a turkey buzzard. This is wrong, boys. It is true the buzzard does not make a popular "pet," but it is a very useful bird, and should be allowed to go unharmed. In some of the States it is protected by special legislation—a considerable fine being imposed for killing one. Boys, let them alone—they won't hurt you.

MORE CONVICTS.—The last term of Harnett Court sentenced three criminals to the penitentiary—two for five years and one for three years. These were brought down last week by the Deputy Sheriff and placed in the hands of the proper authorities who have charge of the convicts at work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. They were immediately sent out to work on the Southern extension at Rockfish.

BAD FORD.—The attention of the authorities is called to the condition of the ford just below Mims's pond on the old Camden road. The cutting of the new sluice at a point above the mill has caused the water to run through the road, as if it were a creek bed, for some distance. The volume of water is not very great, and the difficulty can be remedied by confining the water to one, or at most, two narrow channels, as is the case where the same water crosses the old plank road a few yards below.

LATE SNOW.—We were surprised to hear that during the heavy wind storm on Wednesday night last considerable snow fell; but it only lasted a few minutes. Such sudden changes in the weather plays havoc with our fruits. We are glad to hear that the peaches have not all been killed.

Many of the pretty gardens of Fayetteville, however, have suffered from the unexpected cold. The *Fragrant Olive, Cape Jessamine* and *Euonimus* have been injured in many instances and killed in some. Dr. Hinsdale lost two bushes of the first named, which were each 15 feet high.

IMPROVEMENTS ON HAYMOUNT.—We notice that Mr. W. W. Huske is putting up a wire fence on one side of his farm. Mr. Huske believes this to be the best and cheapest fence, and intends using it around his whole enclosure. By the way, the thanks of the Haymount people are due Mr. Huske for the very much improved condition of the road that leads out to Glenville. We also notice that most of the fences on Haymount are being repaired. These people are looking out for their gardens, for the excellence of which they are noted.

RELIEVING THE HAYMOUNT ROADWAY.—As the passage over Haymount by way of the extension of Hay street gets to be very muddy in winter—now that the Western plank road has passed away—an observant friend suggests a diversion for all the vehicles which come into town by the old Centre plank road, by utilizing the bed of the railroad which the Confederate authorities graded to the Arsenal during the war. Striking the cut this side of Parson McPherson's and Mr. Woodward's, a well graded road could be brought in below the John H. Hall old place and thence into the town by Mumford street. The suggestion is respectfully submitted to the powers that be. Our friend thinks a small outlay of work would effect the purpose proposed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—We are glad to hear that this great work is meeting with such decided favor from our citizens. A great many of the subscribers are paying a year's dues in advance so that the Library may have a good start. Every citizen of Fayetteville should join the association. The convenience is a great one, and the real healthy good it will do is incalculable. The hall is a fine one, just fitted for such a purpose, and it will be suitably furnished. It is well located, and we imagine it will be very pleasant in the hot Summer afternoons. It is a commendable institution, and let our people give it substantial aid as well as a hearty approval.

HOG CHOLERA.—We learn from an exchange that Mr. A. H. Morris, proprietor of the medicine for the cure of hog cholera, has received a letter from our Congressman, Hon. Wharton J. Green, requesting him to send some samples of his wonderful cure to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington that the merits of the medicine may be thoroughly tested. The request has been complied with, and if the test proves satisfactory, our farmers may be more hopeful of raising hogs in the future. This disease, hog cholera, has been dreaded by hog raisers all over the country, and we hope Mr. Morris has found a certain remedy for it.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday last, Ben Headen, a member of the colored military company, in attempting to load his musket with a metallic cartridge, used a hammer to force it in. This exploded the cartridge, and a piece of the metal was blown into his eye, completely destroying his sight and making a horrible looking wound. It is impossible yet to tell if the metal has entered the eye ball, but fears are entertained that the eye must be taken out. Strange to say the ball was not forced out of the barrel of the gun.

On Sunday, Chalmers, eldest son of Dr. John Small, fell from a shed, dislocating his arm, or otherwise doing such injury as to render it useless.

COMMISSIONERS OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At their monthly meeting on Monday last, the Town Commissioners did very little else than the usual routine business. The first Monday in April will be the regular annual meeting, and the salaried officers will be elected on the Monday preceding, to wit, on the last Monday in March. Notice is directed to be given to the Agent of the "Fayetteville Water Works," to have the several cisterns supplied with water to be used in case of fire. The attorney of the board was directed to instruct the tax-collector on certain matters connected with the payment of taxes by bond holders. And measures were directed to be taken by the bridge committee to have a wire fence placed around the eastern side of the old cemetery.

PERSONAL.—A host of friends welcomed Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, who spent a few days here last week with his father. If Maj. Stedman can be induced to yield to the universal demand that he should lend the influence of his name to the Democratic ticket by accepting its nomination as Lieutenant Governor, the party will be saved much anxiety. It is a sacrifice which a man such as he, in all respects fitted for the highest office in the people's gift, may sometimes be called upon to make. But it looks now as if his duty might require it, as the position is one which will not oblige him to abandon his law practice, to which he had turned from politics to devote himself exclusively.

TOKAY.—Improvements are always going on at this celebrated vineyard. In a recent visit to the place we found the clever and pushing superintendent, Mr. A. McBoie, hard at work with his gang of hands. He is now engaged in trailing the young vines which bear the fancy grapes. He says it will take about twelve thousand posts and forty-three miles of wire for this season's work. The acreage in vines is being increased every year. The capacity of the wine cellars is immense. Col. Green is holding most of his vintage, although large quantities are being shipped every week to all parts of the country. These wines have a national reputation, and are becoming more popular every day. The cellars now contain about forty thousand gallons. Strangers visiting Fayetteville should go to see Tokay. They will find much to interest them there, and in the superintendent a clever and a hospitable man.

NEW ARMORY OF THE F. I. L. I.—The Independent Company has rented the spacious Hall on the third floor of the McKethan building for an armory. They have had it nicely fitted up and moved into it on Monday last. The gun case will hold fifty or more guns, and is quite an ornament to the room. In the centre of the front of the building they have erected a flag pole twenty-eight feet in length. From this they will fly their beautiful new flag, fourteen feet long, which, when hoisted, will serve as a notice that there will be a meeting of the company that night. We are glad to hear of the continued prosperity of this fine old command. New members are constantly coming in, and the company prides itself upon being the best drilled company in the State.

At the "christening" of the new armory on Monday night, Mr. McKethan had the four stories of the building brilliantly illuminated—Mr. Sedberry's new drug store on the corner making a splendid appearance.

THE LADIES AND THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—If one wishes a thing done quickly and well, let him put it in the hands of the ladies. Certainly, if it be at the call of charity. The lords of creation exhibit charity by giving in money—which is only the *representative* of toil, and not always of their own toil. But the charity of woman is *direct* in its application to the objects of its benefaction. Whether to shut the ear to baneful gossip; or to open the heart to the tale of woe—to forego the coveted article of personal adornment, that its price may bring comfort to the needy; or to undergo the patient pain of weary watching—the germ of the MOTHER is ever in her heart, and the appeal of injured or helpless humanity seeks out its tenderness.

A few weeks ago, some good women of this town, whose lives are given to practice of the charity described above, held their first meeting for the establishment of the Home and Hospital. By judicious canvassing they have raised quite a sum, and have secured part of the Dobbin House which they have refitted and are putting in readiness for their patients. We understand that the matron is here, ready to take charge, and that the Home will be ready in ten days. We hope, now the good work has begun, that the gentlemen of the town will both by word and deed help and encourage their wives and daughters in this much needed form of charity.

All articles for the Home may be sent to Mr. Oehrl at the Dobbin House, who has kindly offered to take charge of them.

We are requested to state that the next meeting of the "Home and Hospital" will be held on Thursday (March 6th) at 3½ o'clock in the Odd Fellows Hall, over McNeill & Co's Music Store.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE BURNED.—We regret to learn that the fine house of Mr. Alexander Sessoms was burned Monday. Very little was saved, and there was no insurance.

Mr. Sessoms's house was the old Joel Williams homestead—one of the handsomest houses in the county—situated eight miles from town, on the Raleigh stage road, East of the Cape Fear. Here were born the present Mrs. J. D. Williams, Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, of New York, the wife of Rev. Mr. Isler, Mr. Marshall Williams and the other children of the late Mr. Joel Williams.

OTHER FIRES.—Since the above was put in type, we learn that the residence of Mr. G. S. Cole, at Jonesboro, was burned Monday. Also that the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Lawrence 2½ miles North of town, on the Raleigh stage road *West* of the Cape Fear, caught fire on the roof. The wind was very high, and but for hard work, in which Mr. Lawrence's colored neighbors rendered invaluable assistance and for which he is very grateful, the building would certainly have been entirely consumed. Mr. Lawrence's residence and grounds are supplied with water by a hydraulic ram, fed by a bold spring near by, and from the tanks about the house and from the basin of the fountain which plays in the front yard an abundance of water aided the efforts of the workers. Loss about $200 covered by insurance.

Later information from Jonesboro says that the fire at Mr. Cole's occurred about five o'clock P. M. and caught from a faulty stovepipe. The building was entirely consumed, but by the strenuous efforts of his many friends and neighbors almost all of the contents of the house were saved. The insurance was $1,800.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Commissioners met Monday, March 3d, according to law. Present: T. G. Hall, Ch'n, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill, W. J. Kelly and W. C. McDuffie.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Joseph Salmon, Ed. Graham and Blackman Godwin were relieved of poll tax.

—— Watson, R. J. Price, Dennis Perkin & Co., W. Royals, H. J. McKay and Nancy Averitt were allowed to list their property and pay single tax on the same.

The petition to rebuild Monroe's bridge on Little River, was referred to the Supervisors of Seventy-first Township.

The petition to change the public road at the Gilmore place in Carver's Creek Township, was referred to the Supervisors and Overseer of said road.

The prisoners in jail, viz: Rachel McPherson, Annie, Hettie and Julia Howe were hired to the poor house farm for the sum of $3 per month, each.

Ordered, that M. J. Jones be notified that Mrs. Seth Hudson is discontinued from the poor list.

Sandy McPherson, Martha Roberts, Mary Wrench, D. A. Wallace and Betsy Bailey were allowed $1.50 per month each.

Mrs. Shealy was allowed medicine under direction of the County Physician.

The petitions of Priscilla Sikes, William Bodsole, Nancy Buxton, Sandy Armstrong, Henry McDougald and Caroline Watson were laid on the table.

The report of the Superintendent of the Poor House was read and filed.

Ordered, that W. H. H. Wade be allowed to erect a gate across the public road at Autrey's warehouse on the old Dixon ferry road upon condition that said gate be removed promptly on order of the Board of Commissioners.

A. A. McKethan, Jr., was appointed to act with the Chairman of the Board, in auditing the County Treasurer's account.

S. J. Guy was appointed Constable of Flea Hill Township, who offered his official bond in the sum of $500. Bond accepted and ordered to be registered.

Sundry bills, including the insolvent account for January Term of the Superior Court, were allowed.

THE REV. DR. W. H. MILBURN

Will feed the literary taste of our City at WILLIAMS HALL, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, 10th, 11th and 12th of March, 1884.

BILL OF FARE:

Monday Night—General Stonewall Jackson.

Tuesday Night—Aaron Burr—the Rival Character of American History.

Wednesday Night—Sargent Smith Prentiss—the American Star.

Tickets to be had at the Book Store and Door. **Tickets 50 Cents, or Three for $1.00.**

Those fortunate enough to secure seats will ever remember with grateful appreciation "The Blind Man Eloquent."

Presbyterial Notice.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville stands adjourned to meet at Mineral Spring Church, Moore County, N. C., Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April, 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—*New York, Feb. 29.*—The business failures for the past week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number for the United States 193, and for Canada 42, or a total of 235, as compared with a total of 246 last week, a decrease of 11. The decrease is all in the United States, as Canada had seven more failures than last week.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Mrs Nat Atkins; E L Anthony.
B—D E Bennett.
C—Mrs Calvin Carver; Mrs D Craney; Archy Cameron; Mrs Moody Currie; A Cameron.
D—Daniel Davis; Cloyd Davis; Jas F Davis.
E—Mrs Mary Evans.
H—E A Hutchins; Charles Hall; Susan Holmes; Sarah E Holland; M C Hart; G D Hill.
M—Miss Mallie Munroe; Miss Maggie Moore.
P—Ed Powell; E Pridgen; Mrs Jennett Powell.
R—J C Robeson; Tilly Robins; Ellen M Roberts.
R—Henry Ray.
S—Mrs Mary E Smith; Thomas W Smith; Wiley Shaw; T F Strickland; James Surles.
W—Miss Ann B Wright.
Mc—C A McNeill; Peter McKay; Wm McKay; Neill McQueen; Bemur McIntyre.

THE WRESTLE OF THE TITANS.

Becton's Old Field.

"Another Richmond"—Scipio calls Cato to account.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILL, March 4, 1884.

BATTLE OF BECTONOLDFIELD.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in the last issue of the OBSERVER an article written by Gen. Cato, of Wadesboro. As we cannot write in French or read it after it is written—and never could write poetry, but we are some on rhyme and latin, as you will see before we conclude.

So we will only refer to his war part of the article. He says he does not want to detract from Col. Starr any of the laurels won—and yet he seems to be hankering after a slice.

We give Col. Starr our complements, as his star grows older may it still grow brighter, and may there yet appear more little stars to encircle aroundd him as he marches on to honor and glory.

The Becton old field where Gen. Cato led his army to battle that "dewy morn", is situated directly on the Neuse River, 8 miles below Kinston—a public road leads from Kinston there, and the river was crossed by a ferryboat before the war—is fordable at low tide. Gen. Hoke had his headquarters and army there a part of the year 1864. Crossed the river on pontoons to retake Newbern, was called to Richmond, Breast-work thrown up; was on Kinston side of the river oposit the ford, and the only place an army could well cross the river from Newbern to Kinston. If an army had crossed there Kinston would had to fall. The banks of the river on the Newbern side were very steep; there was a deep cut where the road led to the river, about 20 feet wide, oposit breast-works on north-side. Very important to hold this place. About 30 men was taken from Col. Murchison's command who held forth at Kinston. Gen. Cato amongst the number. About half mile above the ford, directly on the road was this army's headquarters. From this place, on that "dew'y morn", went forth Gen. Cato and his army in battle array. Our generals were frequently changed or relieved at this place. On that "dew'y morn" Col Bradford was in command, but said he did not think he was capable of forming a line of battle—and from the manner his knees *smote* together and his jaws rattled Scipio was about of the same opinion. So he relieved himself and Gen Cato took command. Pickets at the ford had been "shelled out" and driven in. Now, the same Gen. Cato had written so many "eccesh" articles, talked so much about going to war, bursting up the whole yankee nation, gulping up live yankees at one morsal, that his whole command was right full of *secessh* principles, and when the Gen. and his counsel of war proposed to go round through the woods to the fort, some of them began to ecede. Out steped Col. G. S. Gibson, Ajt. Dave Rivet, Lent. Arch. Graham, Serg't D. E. Morgan, (of Rockfish—so he did not stand "shoulder to shoulder" by the Gen. after all)—having now a full corps of officers, privates were all that was lacking. So out steped Scipio as *high* private and the Regiment was made up, and off they marched in half double quick for the *fort*.

Col. Gibson held his counsel of war as he marched on. Said he, "boys I don't want to loose any of our officers, and we have no *privats* to loose, so when they fire into you just ducket as you see the flash of powder, and the balls will pass over your head, then straighten up, fire into them;" so he stooped half bent and dashed forward 10 or 15 feet, straightened up and, ready, aimed. Ag't. Kivet was an uncompromising baptist, and after the Col's. drill he walked right on the river's edge, but whether he intended to ducket in the river when he saw the flash of powder or not, we never knew, as the yanks did not fire into us. We *rushed* right to the breast works, didn't go in either, but got right on top and presented a bold front, private Cipio being in line of battle. In the mean time the yankee commander had detailed a faithful Irish soldier to swim the river, surround and capture Gen. Cato's whole command; he had got to the water's edge and pulled off his cloths, but private Cipio come to a ready aim, but before he could pull down his *rake fire* Col. ordered "*shoulder arms.*" Said "if you kill that Irishman the yanks will shell out the whole swamp and kill some of Gen. Cato's men, as they are somewhere in there;" but Paddy would not trust the "Johnny Reb" "niver a bit," so he skedaddled up the hill, leaving his cloths, which private Cipio captured, but Paddy was so short he never could wear them. In the mean time Killpattreek, a sick furloughed soldier, living hard by, rode to our *fort* an old sway backed mule, and some of the trophies of the war he captured in Virginia, a blue blanket and McLelan saddle, tied his mule to a tree, and was there some 2 hours, telling in the mean time Cipio that he could cross the river in his dug-out and capture a good many stragglers and bummers, but Cipio new how scarce rations were, and did not want such trash in the camp.

Now we return to Gen. Cato; like the Indian went to heaven, he led his command through the woods, each man stepping in the Gen's tracks as he told them if the yanks crossed the river tha would see the track of but one man, and tha would not feel away time to follow him. So in about 3 hours tha reached the battle ground in single file at trail arms.

The Gen. looked o'er the field, behold what did he see,
An Old flop-eard mule, blue blanket and McLelan saddle tree.
Whispered, back boys, wait not longer for order or command
For if the yanks ain't o'er the river I will be d—d.
So right about they made, and to their heels they took,
With such force they made the forest *did shook*,
They neither stoped for pond or lake
But rushed on the ice and *kit* did break,
Those that could not swim had to drown or wade
Since the war began was never such time made.

John Gilpen's ride was no where.

Col. Gibson's command marched up to dinner at one o'clock feeling very proud for having held the fort; about 2 o'clock Gen. Cato and staff, Col. Bradford, came creeping in, his command was all the evening comming like the animals come in Noah's ark, two by two, bumble bee and Cangeroo, all safe and sound except his private Murphy, who had 24 chills every half hour for two days. Well then "there is no rest for the wicked," and Gen. Cato had scarcely got done blowing from fatigues of battle before here comes a courier from Col. Murchison at Kinston, to make a *forced* march, with his whole command, and report to him for the support of Col. Starr's Battery that was to be brought in action next morning at sunrise, and Col. Gibson and force to *hold* the *fort*. The Gen. ordered 3 days cooked rations, 2 rounds ammunition for each, officers included, (as they had lost their swords) and marched at 5 o'clock, reached Kinston next day at 2 o'clock, P. M. Courier reported next morning to Col. Murchison the Gen's command o'er Swampabus on iceabus, non-comatabus, (this is our latin.) Now Gen. Cato, you know that the battle you write about fighting at Becton old field was fought in the coldest weather you ever saw, just 2 degrees above Zero, and

And when you went to battle that "dewy morn,"
Through pea-vines and growing corn,

Don't you think that your wet clothes got so when the ice broak, and it was not dew. Then your battle verse of poetry about what you felt and smelt that day. Gunpowder, sir! gun-powder. Don't you think it was Swamp mud, sir! Swamp mud.

HIGH PRIVATE CIPIO.

Now and Then.

Cato acknowledges the Observer's compliment to his digestion—and makes a good point—and discloses his early fondness for the ladies in gingerbread.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, Feb. 29, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last, the types gave me a *Seigneur* for a *dejeuner*. I have no objection to the whole tribe of Lords, Noblemen, Dukes, Marquises, with a sprinkling of Brigadier Generals being *eaten*. Dean Swift thought that a fat, nice, juicy, twelve months' baby would make a stew or *ragout*, and always wrote about them—smacking his lips, as if he would like to have one brought smoking to his table; but, I imagine, an old, tough, Brigadier General, saturated with whisky and tobacco, would have disgusted even his canibal stomach.

"The Campbells are coming, oh! oh!"

I recollect when the Gaelic language was spoken in Fayetteville, and the shrill and weird notes of the pibroch and bagpipes were heard resounding through the halls and corridors of the old town—when the "Chicken Road" was thronged with one horse carts, bringing deer, chickens, eggs and butter from the Gaelic settlements. The Scotch are a noble race, renowned in war and peace. Brave, loyal, intelligent, frugal and industrious.

Fayetteville and Cumberland county should extend a hearty welcome to the Highlanders, who are coming amongst them. I hope that many a Flora McDonald, Di Vernon and Effy Deans may be among the number.

A Scotch lassie! How pretty, fresh, fair and beautiful. Cheeks tinted as a sea shell—with rose and lily blended. No wonder Burns went into ecstacy, and painted with immortal verse, and old McGregor became enthused, and exclaimed, "play on, Archy, McGregor will be on the floor."

Does any one in Fayetteville recollect old mother G——ss, as the children used to call her. She has passed away years ago, "gone glimmering through the shade of things that were. No monumental stone or sacred urn marks the spot of her resting place; yet, she was an institution of Fayetteville; every penny I got went into her coffers. She kept a cake and candy shop on Hay Street, just where the Methodist lecture room now stands. She was a large, fat woman, about as broad as long; looked like a feather bed with a rope round the middle. She made *female cakes* in miniature of herself, with *huccleberries* stuck in for eyes. She was a wonder and delight to the children. She had a worthless husband, whom she loved with much tenderness. I might indulge in some fine writing just here about the Ivy and Oak vines twining and intertwining, but Washington Irving has exhausted the subject. She was of the Flora McDonald stock, spoke the gaelic language and could sing,

"Charlie is my darling, Charlie is my darling,"
And "Who will be King but Charlie."

I pay this tribute of respect *en passant* to the good, kind-hearted old lady. Hoping that her many virtues have received a heavenly reward—*au revoir*. CATO.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	7.5@8.0
Hog Round	11@11½	Northern	1.00@1.25
Sides	11½@00	HIDES—	
Hams	13@14	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged	5@7
Sides	11@11½	Dry Salt	9@00
Shoulders	9@9½	Green	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides	12@13	American	3½@4½
Hams	17@00	Swedes	5@6
Shoulders	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina	12½a13
BEEF—		Western	11@12
On foot	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed	6@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness	28@32
North Carolina	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet	@40
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.10@1.20
CHICKENS—	25@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	11@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn	80@00	WOOL—	17@20
Oats	65@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey	2.05
Peas	1.25@00	Rye Whiskey	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy	3.00

NEW SPRING STYLES.

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.
We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.
We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS.
Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 27, 1884. 43tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

McNEILL'S

MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

BACK HOME.

SEDBERRY wishes to inform the public that he has moved back to his old famous stand on the corner.
He now occupies two floors of the new McKethan building, where he extends a cordial invitation to everybody to call and make themselves at home.
He has fitted up a neat private office on the lower floor for Dr. McNeill where the Doctor may be found at all hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

FREE BRIDGE AT LAST!

To the People of Sampson, Duplin, Harnett and Johnston.

I WILL pay the bridge toll, to and fro, of every person in the above named counties, East of the Cape Fear, who will purchase $10 worth of goods from me during his or her visit to Fayetteville.
Thus, we have practically Free Bridge at last; and all who avail themselves of the offer will find the cheapest and best goods at rare bargains at

S. BRANDT'S,
Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.
Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*
I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

VERY BEST

BUTTER AND FLOUR.

GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 20, 1880. 2-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

Very Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 400 acres of land two to three miles from Fayetteville, immediately east from Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the lands of Evans, Culbreth, Cade, McCaskill and others, and known as "THE ELLIOT LAND," is for sale.
This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Cumberland County, is near to market, and is well timbered with Oak, Pine, Poplar, &c., and is easily drained.
This is a rare opportunity for persons wishing to buy farming land, the soil being very productive. N. W. RAY, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
June 1, 1883. 16-1y

LIME! LIME!

AGRICULTURAL LIME and BUILDING LIME. Also CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 120tf

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

LANDRETH'S

Garden Seeds

are always reliable
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

The Sun That Never Sets.

Pacific's waters turn to wine,
The ripe red sun is glowing down,
With Orient pomp the gloomy pine
Wears rubies in its plumy crown
And shadows on its column brown.

With click and stroke of slender oak
The fishers time their homeward turn,
And pulling for Aluutian shore,
Where dusky red the watch-fires burn,
They trail their glittering spoils a-stern.

I see them slide as petrels skim
The glassy scallops of the deep,
I hear their wild barbaric hymn
Re-sung by pale faced cliffs and steep
As children sing themselves to sleep.

"Good night," in words from loving lips,
"Good night, good night," the girls reply,
"Good night," from canon's cold eclipse,
"Good night," again from skiff and sky,
And day is dead and voices die.

The flickering sea-birds seek the crag,
In dotted lines of hazy white,
The outmost lowers the stella flag,
Damp with the mists of sheeted night,
A gray and ghostly Carmelite.

'Tis sunset on Alaska's rocks,
Aleutian Isle and Behring's Bay,
'Tis sunrise where Atlantic shocks
The coast of Maine in rugged play,
And domes of forest shed the day.

Sunrise in Maine! the starry wing
Takes flight at morning gun and glow,
From tapering masts salutes the king,
Whose parting footsteps plainly show
Alaska's land a breath ago,
And turning yet like blood on snow.

I hear the axemen's clock tick beat,
I hear the twang of breakfast horn,
The Yankee Doodle in the street,
And Yankee Doodle in the corn;
One day not dead, another born—
Good night is married to good morn.

All hail thou Sun magnificent;
And hail ye flag and flame well met
From Orient to Occident!
These colors of great Light are wet
With splendors of thy golden set,
And yesterday is lingering yet.

Strong as thou art and swift as strong,
It takes the thirteen hours to march
Grand Rounds from noon to noon along
The azure of the Federal arch—
Majestic sweep of boulevards,
The realm and route of traveled stars—
That spans, as rainbows span the showers,
All oaks of hearts and hopes of flowers,
As thoughts untold may thrill and throng
One mighty syllable of song.

How stirs my heart to think this land
Bound in long day-time's yellow zone
Main and Alaska hand in hand,
The self-same hour beholds in one
A rising and a setting sun.
It brings my Fancy to the knee,
And kindles up my soul to see
Him play upon meridian lines
That string the globe as harps are strung;
To watch each fibre as it shines,
And hear, distinct as if it rung,
The music of the Union thing.
From this celestial instrument,
Perhaps an angel choir has lent
Some Israfeel of rarest powers
To help this harper of the Lord,
And gaudily sing word after word:
This land is mine, is yours, is ours.
—*From Dulce Domum, by Benj. F. Taylor.*

What Churches were Made For.

The New York *Times* has a funny editor who has done some good service to humanity in holding up to ridicule the follies of this progressive age and particularly those which characterize the average yankee. One of the curious facts of the day is the tendency of the "new civilization" of the South to derive its inspiration from the inferior elements of Northern society, while the best people of the North are becoming more and more every day in sentiment and habits what the same class at the South were before the war.

One of the best of the articles alluded to appeared in a recent issue of the *Times*. It may set a good many people to do some wholesome thinking. Says the *Times:*

An esteemed contemporary prints an able letter on church architecture from an American now travelling in Europe. The writer says: "I have seen no building that would, in my opinion, be as suitable for our large Sunday morning audience and our simple Congregational service as is one church building at home in Brooklyn. The great churches here are dark and cold. * * * After so many cold and dimly lighted churches it was a great pleasure to find, as we did at Geneva and here last Sunday, an American chapel bright and cheerful." A more exhaustive and profound criticism than this of the great European cathedrals it would be difficult to find.

It must be conceded that the great churches of Europe are immensely inferior to the meeting-house of Brooklyn in the accommodations which they offer to an audience. They are so large that the voice of a preacher could not be heard in the middle of the church, not to speak of the free pews for poor people near the door. What is worse, they have no pews. The luxurious American pew, with its broad, cushioned seat and sloping back, reminding one of a well-appointed Pullman car, is represented by nothing better than wretched cane-bottom chairs No audience could sit on these chairs and listen comfortably to a sermon an hour long on some topic of the day, or to a lecture by a returned missionary with real idols. Then, too, the European church is never warmed by furnaces, for which reason the European lady cannot safely lay aside her wraps and exhibit her new dress. Indeed, the dim religious light of such a cathedral as that of Amiens renders it impossible for a well-dressed audience to exhibit itself to any advantage. It is the simple truth that the European churches are entirely unsuited to a "a large Sunday morning" Brooklyn audience, and they show how much inferior in real progress Europe is to America.

It does not follow, however, that the European churches should be torn down. Although a Gothic cathedral could never be made as useful and beautiful as a modern iron "tabernable" built in the form of an amphitheatre, it is still susceptible of transformation into a commodious religious edifice. Take the Amiens cathedral for example. The pavement might be covered with a wooden floor and then carpeted; the arches separating the nave from the side aisles could be bricked up and stuccoed, and the side aisles themselves might be converted into Sunday-school libraries, lecture-rooms, or assembly rooms for the use of "church sociables." The nave could be filled with comfortable pews, and the altar could be superseded by a platform with a sofa large enough for three or four visiting ministers of the largest size. Of course, the transepts should be cut off from the body of the church. One of them could be made the "Pastor's study," and the other a committee room. Finally, skylights should be cut in the roof so as to give the church plenty of light, and it should be warmed by a furnace and lighted at night by electricity. Of course, the outside of the building would remain an eyesore to sensitive Brooklyn critics, but much good could be done by filling up the tracery with plaster and giving the whole a good coat of white paint. The building would then offer almost as good accommodation to an audience as is offered by any Brooklyn meeting house.

Of course, the benighted Europeans will decline to treat Amiens or any other cathedral in this way. They may suggest that their churches were built not to accommodate an "audience," but as places of worship, and they may even go so far as to hint that a man who thinks a church should be built solely to accommodate an "audience" has strangely confounded attendance on popular lectures with divine worship. Of course, the benighted Europeans will be all wrong, but what can one expect of an utterly effete race!

There is a passage in Ruskin's "St. Mark's Rest" in which, contemptuously wondering at his first estimate of St. Mark's Cathedral, he speaks of his then "pert little Protestant mind." It would do no harm to the Brooklyn critic were he to read "St. Mark's Rest" and gain some idea of the purpose for which the builders of the great cathedral designed their glorious work.

Vivid Descrlption of the Cyclone in Harnett

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—We give as a scrap of news from Harnett an account of the recent unparalleled storm that passed through our section. Much excitement and heart-rending scenes, and more shocking stories exist, and it is impossible to approximate the truth from such. We write from notes taken upon the scene and from persons who were eye witnesses.

The wind fell upon the highlands between Upper Little River and Cape Fear with a perfect fury—above Summerville from the North-west, below from the South-west, as the line of the storm lay east and west from about Clark's Bridge on Little River to Summerville on Cape Fear. Upon the southern side of the village where the tornado proper first set in, after having leaped the country for miles to the west, it struck to the ground several hundred pines, and in as many different directions and lengths—some uprooted, some, ten, twenty, or thirty feet broken off—ten or fifteen crowded together like so many corn stalks. All the gathered fury of the wind gods while reaching this point now began to drip ont. Making an estimate after walking over its trail there must be at least fifteen hundred trees from one to two feet through blown down in a distance of one half mile. A number of large oaks in Mrs. Mary Atkins's yard are uprooted, some are leaning against the dwelling, and we counted 75 or 100 upon the ground in Mr. Robt. Grady's yard, three of his out houses are demolished, his orchard and round pine forest are a complete wreck. In this pine timber the wind was so heavy that a large number of the trees broke in two before they could give way at the ground. There is at least one million feet of timber down in a mile of Summerville—a fine place for a saw mill. After blowing down two more houses on the south side of Cape Fear, no person being seriously injured, it crossed the river and began to ascend the land that forms the water shed of the east side of the river—first falling upon the Vestal plantation which it stripped of houses, shade and forest trees with perfect ease, dragging every monarch of the woods in the dust. Trees that had stood the winds of two hundred years lay down without making an effort of resistance, apparently. Passing through woodland now for the next two miles the wrath of the wind was set on fire, and it poured down in consummate fury seemingly maddened by the resistance the forest made, each member of which manfully contested every inch of its advancing destruction. But resistance only augmented its power, for as it leaped into open fields the pent up torrents flowed in every direction, carrying with it debris of the forest, straw, knots, trees and stumps. The wind met no resistance in the open fields, it leaped here and yonder against stump and fence until it bore hard upon the barns and dwellings of the plantation; the barns burst open, the contents, corn and forage, flew as out of the mouth of a cannon in every direction, the walls of the dwellings dropped as readily as a candle before a furnace.

Mr. Campbell says the family he was stopping with for the night had retired, and he was asleep: when he awoke he was standing on his feet and the house was entirely gone, while amid the howling of the wind he could hear cries for help. A gentleman who witnessed this scene from a distance said he could see by the flash of the lightning, and that it was at least a half hour after the wind struck the house before the inmates were seen, so heavy was the gale and so complete the bewilderment. There were four or five persons in this house, and all escaped alive, but more or less bruised. The roof of the house parted as it went up, one half going one way the other another. The body of the house leaped from its pillows fifteen or twenty feet, striking the ground in a shearing position, which caused the earth to roll up before it almost to the window sills; then the walls flew as splinters. Two trunks of clothing have not been found on the plantation. No trees stand whole, but broken in every way possible.

Upon Mr. Reuben Matthews' place directly under the wind, all the bitterness and iniquity of the winds, storms, hurricanes, sand-storms of Africa and cyclones of India seemed to gather in battle. All the damage done in the past ten miles is here surpassed. Nothing is left, houses, barns, fences, orchard and trees, man and beast, were scattered like feathers. Mr. Matthew's wife was found two hundred yards away with half of her head lodged in a stump. Mr. Overby, his wife and two children were horribly beaten to death; one other child is near dead.

The scene is the most shocking ever witnessed by the oldest people. It appeared that an immense electric lake floated in the cloud, and the wind rushed in from both sides of the storm to supply the fire with air. Numbers of others are killed and wounded. The damage cannot be estimated. We hear much from further on but nothing definite.

Yours truly, Z. T. KIVETT.

Vanderbilt is to have his bust made by a sculptor. Villard's was made principally by himself.

The New Hero.

Gordon is without doubt the most heroic figure of the day, and his marvelous ride to Khartoum will live in history with the Expedition to Marsala. Wide as is the difference between the campaign of the Thousand and the journey of a solitary unarmed man, the sublime heroism with which Garibaldi hurled his little band against the Neapolitan Kingdom was closely akin to that with which Gordon rode alone to meet a foe that had exterminated armies. Between Assouan and Khartoum the road swarmed with rebels filled with hatred of Egyptian and English rule and maddened with Mohammedan fanaticism, but Gordon did not hesitate to make his way through them. His confidence that he bears a charmed life so long as Providence has work for him to do was justified by the result. He reached Khartoum, where his authority is as absolute and unquestioned as it could be were he at the head of an English army corps. The secret of Gordon's fearlessness is his religious faith. The source of his power is the conviction among the people that he is as just as he is fearless.

It must be confessed that the course pursued by Gordon since he reached Khartoum will suggest the suspicion that he may have passed the narrow line which, in some cases, divides religious exaltation from lunacy. He has publicly burned the whips of the Egyptian rulers, and the book in which the debts due from the wretched inhabitants to the Egyptian Treasury were recorded. This was a humane and just measure, and the spectacular way in which Gordon carried it out was well adapted to impress an Oriental community. To this act, however, were added a general jail delivery and the burning of the jail. Without doubt horrible acts of oppression had been perpetrated in the Khartoum jail, and without doubt many of the prisoners whom Gordon found in the jail were innocent. At the same time, how can a sane man imagine that a town like Khartoum, inhabited, according to all Europeans who have visited it, by the worst ruffians that the slave trade has produced, be kept in order without a jail? A community of Quakers might perhaps be governed for a brief period by the law of love, and without magistrates or a penal code, but Gordon is apparently trying a like experiment in a town compared with which Leadville or Deadwood is a quiet Christian village.

When it was announced that Gordon had removed all restrictions on the slave trade, few men who knew that he had spent two years in the Soudan for the sole purpose of suppressing the slave trade believed the report. It is now, however, confirmed beyond the possibility of doubt. Gordon has informed the people by proclamation that, "as he wishes them to be happy," they can buy and sell slaves at their pleasure.

This astounding proclamation cannot be explained as a mere measure of expediency. Even if it could be supposed to be expedient to revive the slave trade suppressed by by Baker and Gordon, that would be no argument to a man who has all his life refused to admit that a crime could possibly be expedient. That this man should appear as the reviver and patron of the crime which he has so often denounced as the sum of all villainies is inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that he is no longer sane. When Gordon authorized the slave trade in order that slave traders might "be happy," did he lose sight of the happiness of the slaves, or had he completely lost his mental balance? Surely it was an act of which Gordon's whole previous career had made us believe him utterly incapable. —*New York Times.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF JEFFERSON.—"How singularly pertinent and applicable to this, our Presidential year, are the doctrines and principles uttered by Thomas Jefferson four-score years ago," said Erastus Brooks, while delivering an address before the Jefferson Club of New-Brighton, Staten Island, recently. "We are now deep in a discussion concerning the tariff," continued Mr. Brooks, "and the first inaugural address of President Jefferson contained thoughts on that theme as valuable to-day as they were then. He believed in international reciprocity, opposing tariff to tariff, duty to duty, but at all times giving preference to free and unrestricted trade, and this to be maintained free from all shackles by commercial treaties and arrangements. "On civil service," said Mr. Brooks, "President Jefferson could not be misunderstood. 'The patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections,' he distinctly declared, and refused to remove from office those who held places of honor under his predecessor. The whole art of government, he said, was the art of being honest. Jefferson first wrote the safe and conservative doctrine that Washington embodied in his Farewell Address: 'Peace with all nations and entangling alliances with none.' We read to day of United States Senators voting themselves clerks and secretaries, at liberal salaries, and then appointing their sons, daughters, and wives to perform those duties. What a contrast to this was the reply of Jefferson, when importuned to appoint one of his own flesh and blood—'I can find better men for every place than my own connections!' Jefferson's standard for candidates for office was different from the civil service catechizing of to-day. His requirements were three in number: First—Is he honest? second—Is he capable? and third—Will he be faithful to the Constitution?"

THE LATE COLONEL ALLEN.—Col. William A. Allen, of Goldsboro, who recently died in that town, was born in Wake county about 1825, settled in Duplin in early manhood, and studying law did a large practice in that County and Wayne. Five years ago he removed to Goldsboro. He represented Wayne and Duplin in the Senate several times. He was a man of integrity, good judgment and capital common sense.

Gen. Beauregard lives in a handsome, modern, raised cottage house with a mansard roof, on the west side of St. Charles avenue between Clio and Erato streets, in New Orleans. He also owns a fine plantation on the Teche, will make money out of his just-published book, is a stockholder in the Louisiana Lottery Company, and altogether is comfortably well off, though he came out of the war comparatively poor.

The War in Egypt.

A London dispatch of last week says that the report that El Mahdi was marching toward Khartoum is confirmed. He liberated 12 members of the Catholic Mission before leaving El Obeid, receiving a ransom of £2,800 through the Austrian Consul at Khartoum. El Mahdi's inaction after his victory at El Obeid, is explained by the fact that, finding that the sheiks of the principal tribes wished to go home with their spoils, in order to attend to the harvest, he proclaimed a holy truce during the months of Moharrem and Safar, ending on the date of the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet. That time having expired, the tribes have reassembled, and the campaign has been resumed.

Mr. Gladstone's confidence in Gen. Gordon continues as firm as ever. He asserts that Gen. Gordon's decree is in no way opposed to the act abolishing slavery.

Gen. Graham's troops remain encamped between Trinkitat and Cape Madka under the guns of the squadron. Following the counsel of Gen. Gordon, Admiral Hewitt decided to await the arrival of the horse artillery before ordering an advance. Admiral Hewitt has sent an order to Suakim for 500 black troops to go and bury the dead of Baker Pasha's army lying on the field at Teb. Many hundred bodies are lying unburied, filling the air with a noxious taint. An outbreak of the cholera is feared in the camp.

News from Cairo says that great uneasiness is felt there at the report that the powerful Beshareen Arabs have revolted. They occupy the territory between Khartoum and Wady Halfa and eastward as far as Berber. If this is true Gen. Gordon, with Khartoum and the other garrisons, is cut off. The Mahdi's emissaries are busy throughout the whole of Egypt. They go from village to village bearing the simple message, "I am coming. Be ready!" This passes on from month to month, and the situation is becoming serious.

Seven thousand Arabs have reinforced the army of Osman Digna, who has taken command in person. He has altogether 18,000 men, against 5,000 British troops.

The British government has endeavored to secure the alliance of King John of Abyssinia; but a Constantinople telegram says that it is positively asserted that the Mahdi and King John of Abyssinia have signed a convention to the effect that King John shall remain neutral, and in return shall receive a port on the Red Sea and a large accession of territory.

N. C. Experiment Station.

ANALYSES AND RELATIVE VALUATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

1884.—II.

The following have been completed since the last report:

2370. Etiwan Dissolved Bone, Etiwan Phosphate Co., Wm. C. Bee & Co., General Agents, Charleston, S. C., sampled at Laurinburg, January 10th, lot in hands of Everett Bros & Gill. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.97 per cent. Relative value $21 55 per 2,000 pounds.

2372. Allison & Addison's Star Brand Guano, A. & A., Richmond, Va., sampled at Laurinburg, January 11th, from lot in hands of Malloy & McKinnon. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9 37, ammonia 2.26, potash 1.23 per cent. Relative value $27.38 per 2,000 pounds.

2392. Peruvian Mixture, American Fertilizing Co., Norfolk, Va., sampled at Raleigh, January 18th, in hands of Parker & Snelling. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 6.32, ammonia 2.21, potash 2.31 per cent. Relative value $22.99 per 2,000 pounds.

2393. Pocomoke Superphosphate, Freeman, Lloyd, Mason & Dryden, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Raleigh, January 18th, in hands of M. T. Norris & Bro. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.49, ammonia 2.40, potash 3.48 per cent. Relative value per 2.000 pounds $29 06.

2409. Excellenza Soluble Phosphate, Long & Dugdale, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Raleigh, January 29th, in hands of Wyatt & Taylor. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.48, ammonia 2,50 per cent. Relative value per ton (2,000 pounds) $27.06.

2442. Acid Phosphate of the Atlantic Phosphate Co., of Charleston, S. C., Pelzer, Rogers & Co., General Agents, sampled at Shelby, Feb. 6th, in hands of W. L. Dameron & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.19, potash 1.01 per cent. Relative value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $19.55.

2443. Edisto Acid Phosphate of the Edisto Phosphate Co., J. B. E. Sloan, General Agent, Charleston, S. C. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.87, potash 3.16 per cent. Relative value $19.76 per ton 2,000 pounds.

2446. Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, Pacific Guano Company, Glidden & Curtis General Agents, Boston, Mass. sampled at Shelby, February 6th, with J. S. Borders. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.78 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds, $21.20.

2447. Acid Phosphate, L. & R., Lorentz & Rittler, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, Feb. 6th, W. L. Dameron & Co. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.87 per cent. potash a trace. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $21.37.

2449. Ashepoo Acid Phosphate, Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston S. C., sampled at Shelby, February 6, with A. B. Suttle. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.35, potash 0.80 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $21.39.

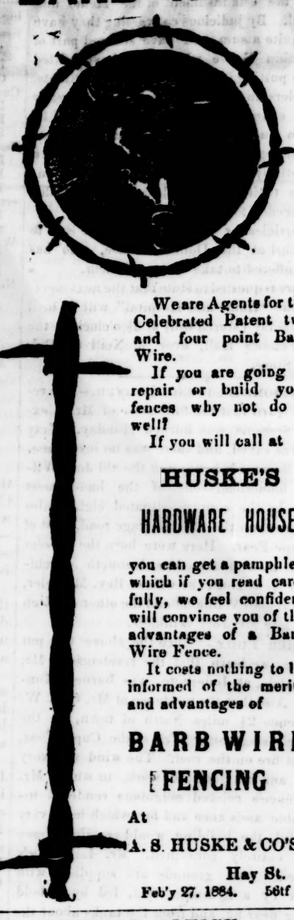
2451. Baker's Dissolved Bone Phosphate, Chemical Company of Canton, 32 and 34 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, February 6, with A. B. Suttle. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.67 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $21.01.

2394. Farmer's Friend Guano, Read & Co., 34 Beaver street, New York, N. Y., sampled at Raleigh, Jan. 21st, with Williamson & Upchurch. Contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.04, ammonia 2.71, potash 2.39 per cent. Relative value per 2,000 pounds $29.98.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

The Legislature of Virginia is steadily undoing all the rascally acts of the Readjusters intended to deprive the people of the State of a free election and an honest count. The days of Mahoneism have drawn to a close.

BARB WIRE.



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If you are going to repair or build your fences why not do it well?

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you can get a pamphlet, which if you read carefully, we feel confident will convince you of the advantages of a Barb Wire Fence.

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BARB WIRE FENCING

At

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,

Hay St.

Feb'y 27. 1884. 56tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS. the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY. Att'y.

January 22, 1884. 51ts

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"

"CLYDESDALE,"

AND

"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884—166th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
200	do	100	20,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	$ 6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$205,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 34-6t

STILLS AND STOVES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.

Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 39tf

W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.

W. OVERBY & SON,
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers,

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

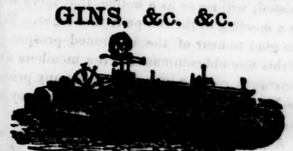
Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting, Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

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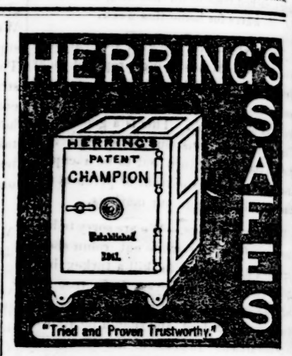
Dec 7, 1882 13tf

HERRING'S



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"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

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FOR

Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery.

Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, Boys or LYING FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y